

Establishing Native American Heritage Day is an important step to help celebrate and preserve the cultures of Native America, and I congratulate Rep. BACA and this House for their support and recognition of Native America.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I, too, want to thank and commend Congressman BACA for this resolution. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 40, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 421) recognizing and commending the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on its 75th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 421

Whereas groups of local citizens and officials in western North Carolina and east Tennessee in the 1920s displayed enormous foresight in recognizing the potential benefits of a national park in the southern Appalachians;

Whereas the boundaries and location of said park were selected from among the finest examples of the most scenic and intact mountain forests in the Southeast;

Whereas its creation was the product of over two decades of determined effort by leaders of communities across western North Carolina and east Tennessee;

Whereas the State Assemblies and the Governors of those two States exercised great vision in appropriating funding, along with the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Fund for the purchase of the over 400,000 acres of private lands which had been accumulated;

Whereas the citizens of surrounding communities generously contributed to that land acquisition funding to bring the park into being;

Whereas over 1,100 families and other property owners were called upon to sacrifice their farms and homes for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations;

Whereas Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created by Congress on June 15, 1934;

Whereas Great Smoky Mountains National Park covers approximately 521,621 acres of land, in both Tennessee and North Carolina

making it the largest protected areas in the Eastern United States;

Whereas the park provides sanctuary for the most diverse flora and fauna of any national park in the temperate United States, and preserves an unparalleled collection of historic structures as a "time capsule" of Appalachian culture during the 19th and early 20th centuries;

Whereas, on September 2, 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated Great Smoky Mountains National Park;

Whereas the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has been America's most popular national park since it opened, and now attracts 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 visitors each year, making it the most visited of the 58 national parks; and

Whereas park visitors contribute over \$700,000,000 each year resulting in over 14,000 jobs within the States and the surrounding local economies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the citizens of east Tennessee and western North Carolina for their vision and sacrifice;

(2) commends the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the National Park Service for 75 years of successful management and preservation of the park land;

(3) congratulates the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on its 75th anniversary; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Headquarters located at 107 Park Headquarters Road, Gatlinburg, TN 37738, for appropriate display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created by Congress on June 15, 1934. The park now encompasses more than 520,000 acres of land in Tennessee and North Carolina, making it the largest protected area in the eastern United States. It is also our Nation's most visited national park.

This great park is world-renowned for the diversity of its plant and animal life, the beauty of its ancient mountains, and the quality of its remnants of Southern Appalachian mountain culture.

House Resolution 421, introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee, Representative DAVID ROE, would express the commendation of the House of Representatives to Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the National Park Service for 75 years of successful management and preservation of the park land.

Mr. Speaker, we support House Resolution 421, and urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. I rise in support of House Resolution 421 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution celebrates one of the most popular national parks in our country. It is a beautiful part of the country that I have had the privilege of visiting on several occasions.

I congratulate Congressman ROE for bringing this resolution to the House so that we may recognize the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

At this time I would yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), whose congressional district includes about half of the Tennessee portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. DUNCAN. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding me this time. I rise in support of this resolution to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a resolution that was introduced by my good friend and neighbor from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, Dr. ROE.

I represent about half of the Tennessee part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Dr. ROE represents the other half of the Tennessee portion, which is, of course, the bigger portion of the national park.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is one of the things of which those of us from east Tennessee are most proud. It has often been said that our national parks are our Nation's crown jewels. If that is true, then the Great Smoky Mountains National Park must certainly be one of the largest jewels in that crown.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is, by far, our most visited national park, with over 9 million visitors each year—approximately three times the number of visitors that go to our second and third largest national parks.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, with only 520,000 acres, seems huge to anyone who comes there. Of course, it is very small in comparison. We talk often here about the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is 19.8 million acres, which is 36 or 37 times the size of the Great Smokies, but it certainly is one of the most beautiful areas of this country. And more than 50 percent of the Nation's population lies within a day's drive of the park.

Within the park you can find more than 1,500 species of plants, over 200 species of birds, 66 species of mammals, 50 species of fish, and so on. You will also find plenty of recreation opportunities in the park, including 800 miles of hiking and horse trails, and some of the most beautiful valleys and high

peaks anyone has ever seen, such as Cades Cove and Mount LeConte.

Although any time is a great time to visit the park, the views are truly spectacular in the spring, with the blooming of the dogwoods and redbud trees and in the fall when the leaves begin turning various shades of red and orange and yellow.

My hometown of Knoxville is considered by many to be the gateway to the Smokies, and residents of Knoxville played a very important role in establishing the park.

The original idea for a Smokies National Park came from a wealthy and influential Knoxville family, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Davis, who came back from a visit to the national parks out West in the early 1920s with a simple question: Why can't we have a national park in the Smokies?

Very quickly, other influential citizens of Knoxville such as politicians, businessmen, naturalists, and others joined in this movement. Eventually, the legislatures in Tennessee and North Carolina realized that this was a worthy project. Both legislatures appropriated \$2 million in 1927.

Although this was a large amount of money, it was not enough. Colonel David C. Chapman of Knoxville joined forces with National Park Service Director Arno Cammerer and began seeking additional sources of funding. Ultimately, they convinced John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to contribute to the cause.

The Rockefeller family was well known for their philanthropy, especially in regards to the National Parks. They made a gift of \$5 million to the effort, but only on the stipulation that the funds would be matched. To get the full \$5 million, the States and Park Service would have to come up with \$5 million on their own.

Once the funding commitments were in place by 1929, it took several more years to acquire the land and develop the facilities. While this land has become almost priceless today, I don't think enough credit or recognition has been given to those families and people from whom land was taken to create this park.

During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and other Federal organizations made trails, fire watchtowers, and other infrastructure improvements to the park. The park was officially opened in June of 1934. That date is the date we are commemorating with this resolution.

I would like once again to thank and congratulate Dr. ROE for his very thoughtful resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution celebrating and recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. I think it's evident from the remarks of Representative DUNCAN that he has a great love and appreciation and support for this beau-

tiful national park, and the fact that it's the most visited national park in the entire park system attests to its popularity and its beauty.

I would urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H. Res. 421 and congratulate the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on turning 75. What an amazing success story!

This Park—the most visited in the United States—serves as a source of pride for residents of our entire region and we celebrate the vision of our ancestors who had the foresight to preserve this amazing area for all future generations to enjoy. As an avid outdoorsman myself, I am particularly grateful for this natural wonder.

Two weeks from yesterday, the Park will officially turn 75 with activities planned all summer to commemorate this accomplishment. I hope all Americans will join in the celebration and come visit what is truly one of our nation's finest examples of scenic beauty.

I also want to congratulate the National Park Service for its diligent management of the Park. Without its leadership, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park would not be what it is today.

I hope all members of Congress will join me in supporting H. Res. 421.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 421.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JOSH MILLER HELPING EVERYONE ACCESS RESPONSIVE TREATMENT IN SCHOOLS ACT OF 2009

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1380) to establish a grant program for automated external defibrillators in elementary and secondary schools.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1380

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Josh Miller Helping Everyone Access Responsive Treatment in Schools Act of 2009" or the "Josh Miller HEARTS Act".

SEC. 2. GRANT PROGRAM FOR AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Education shall carry out a program under

which the Secretary makes grants to local educational agencies, to be used by the local educational agencies for one or both of the following:

(1) To purchase automated external defibrillators for use in elementary and secondary schools served by the local educational agency.

(2) To provide training to enable elementary and secondary schools served by the local educational agency to meet the requirements of subsection (d)(1), but only if automated external defibrillators are already in use at such schools or are acquired through this program.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a local educational agency shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—To be eligible to receive an automated external defibrillator through a grant under this section, a school may be any public or private school served by the local educational agency, except that an Internet- or computer-based community school is not eligible.

(c) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, the local educational agency must provide matching funds from non-Federal sources equal to not less than 25 percent of the amount of the grant.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary shall waive the requirement of paragraph (1) for a local educational agency if the number of children counted under section 1124(c)(1)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)(1)(A)) is 20 percent or more of the total number of children aged 5 to 17, inclusive, served by the local educational agency.

(d) TRAINING AND COORDINATION REQUIRED.—A local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall demonstrate that, for each elementary and secondary school at which the automated external defibrillators are to be used—

(1) there are at least 5 individuals at the school who—

(A) are employees or volunteers at the school;

(B) are at least 18 years of age; and

(C) have successfully completed training, with the expectation that the certification shall be maintained, in the use of automated external defibrillators and in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, conducted by the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, the National Safety Council, or another nationally recognized organization offering training programs of similar caliber;

(2) local paramedics and other emergency services personnel are notified where on school grounds the automated external defibrillators are to be located; and

(3) the automated external defibrillator will be integrated into the school's emergency response plan or procedures.

(e) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to schools—

(1) that do not already have an automated external defibrillator on school grounds;

(2) at which a significant number of students, staff, and visitors are present on school grounds during a typical day;

(3) with respect to which the average time required for emergency medical services (as defined in section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-15(f))) to reach the school is greater than the average time